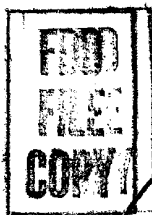


21 Sep 60



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FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

21 SEP 60

Selected news items primarily on
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest
available foreign press

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W A R N I N G

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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

POLITICAL

"NO SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT," CLAIMS JAPANESE COMMUNIST ORGAN -- Tokyo, Akahata, 18 Jul 60

[Comment: A review in source, a Japan Communist Party ~~source~~, ~~organ~~, discusses the 10 July 1960 issue of the party's Central Committee periodical, Sekai Seiji Shiryo. The review was written by one Nirasawa. The periodical reviewed contains Communist bloc delegates' speeches at the 5-9 June 1960 Peiping conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) General Council. Nirasawa recommends that the periodical be read widely, because the conference "points out the correct method of pursuing the peace struggle." Of special significance in the review is the fact that Nirasawa emphasized the "nonexistence" of the Sino-Soviet ideological conflict.

To FDD's knowledge, this is only the second time that the source has contained a discussion of this conflict. The first was in the periodical-review section of the 8 June issue of the source, which promoted the reading of the 5 June issue of Sekai Seiji Shiryo because of three Chinese Communist theoretical theses contained in it. Subsequently, the Japan Communist Party expressed its official support of the Bucharest Declaration in the 5 August issue of the source, and the party's theoretical journal, Zenei, of September carried Kamiyama Shigeo's article, "Let Us Support the Joint Communique of the Bucharest Declaration to Contribute Toward World Peace."

Nirasawa's comment follows.]

"Commercial papers cited the Chinese Communist delegate, Liu Changsheng's speech at the Peiping conference of the WFTU General Council and started a rumor that there were Sino-Soviet ideological differences. This is not true. During the discussion sessions of the conference, strong criticisms were made of and warnings were given to some persons in the trade union movement possessing a superficial view that world tension could be relaxed, that total disarmament could be accomplished without war, or that peaceful coexistence and total disarmament are nonsensical. The commercial papers mentioned the following remarks of Liu: 'While imperialism exists, it is really an out-of-tune fantasy to believe that the danger

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of war can be stamped out.' Premier Khrushchev bitterly criticized the view of those who are bound by a dogma that war still cannot be avoided. Liu Chang-sheng, on the other hand, strongly warned those with the rightist tendency who erroneously gauge the inherent nature of the imperialists and believe peace can be won without war. Both sides stated that as long as imperialism exists, the possibility of their starting a war will not disappear, but that a possibility of preventing war exists as long as the world peace forces struggle as one united body. Both sides also claimed that the struggle of various peoples in various countries headed by the socialist countries will make peace invincible. The commercial newspaper propaganda on the 'Sino-Soviet differences' is a vicious conspiracy to shift the responsibility for torpedoing the summit from US imperialism to the socialist countries. For this purpose, they wanted to create the impression that 'Communist China placed pressure on Khrushchev.' The decision of the conference of the WFTU General Council eliminated the Left-Right tendencies and correctly established the peace struggle line without being misled by the aforementioned groundless rumor."

CPYRGHT

ECONOMIC

NEW OIL FIELD -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 26 Aug 60

A new oil field was discovered in July 1960 at Karabagly, in the Shirvan steppe region of Azerbaydzhan. Contouring is expected to begin soon so that commercial development of the pool may be started in 1961.

In 1961, some 270,000 meters of exploratory hole are scheduled for drilling in the area in which the Shirvanneft' Oil Field Administration operates.

CPYRGHT

DEVELOPMENT OF KURSK MAGNETIC ANOMALY -- Moscow, Pravda, 4 Aug 60

P. Ya. Antropov, Minister of Geology and Mineral Conservation USSR, spoke on the prospects for the further development of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly at a press conference on 3 August, held by the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the Council of Ministers USSR.

At present, in the boundaries of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, which encompasses an area 200 Kilometers wide and 700 kilometers long, prospecting has revealed 30 billion tons of iron ore with an iron content of up to 60 percent, and a total estimated reserve of 200 billion tons of all types of iron ore and ferrous quartzite. The 1960 explored reserve of iron ore in capitalist countries amounts to 40 billion tons.

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The minister stated further that the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly alone will be yielding 36 million tons of ore per year by the end of the Seven-Year Plan, and up to 60 million tons per year by 1980. This is equivalent to the current annual yield of all mines in the US.

Antropov further emphasized that within the next few years, the Soviet Union will be in a position to satisfy completely the requirements for iron ore of the entire socialist camp, and also to export significant quantities of it to other states in Europe and Asia.

"WORLD'S LARGEST TURBINE" -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 19 Aug 60

A rough draft design of a twin-shaft K-800-240 steam turbine with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts has been completed at the Khar'kov Turbine Plant. This will be the largest turbine in the world and will drive a generator with an output of 4.8 billion kilowatt-hours annually. The planned output of the generator is almost 150 percent greater than the total output of all Russian electric power stations in 1913.

TRANSISTOR PLANT STAFF, PRODUCTION DETAILS -- Zolnierz Wolnosci, Warsaw, 27 Jul 60.

The "Tewa" Transistor Factory, established in September 1958 in the suburbs of Warsaw, is partly staffed by former officer graduates of the Military Technical Academy (Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna). Engr Lucjan Herter, chief designer, and engineers Janson, Gmurzynski, and Przygoda are cited as graduates of the institution currently employed in prominent positions at the plant.

The plant is now producing several variations of a single transistor -- a low-power and low-frequency model. Production of a new series is planned for the end of 1960 and, in 1961, low-power but higher-frequency transistors will be manufactured. Covering 30 percent of the market requirements for transistors at present, the plant plans to increase this figure to 80 percent in 1961. Plant expansion is expected to be completed in 1962; Soviet-made equipment is on hand for the expanded facilities.

SOCIOLOGICAL

RUMANIAN EDUCATIONAL MEASURES -- Bucharest, Technica Noua, 27 Jul 60, p 1

As a result of measures taken by the party and government, 40,000 engineers and more than 14,000 students of advanced economics have graduated from institutes of higher education in Rumania between 1949 and 1960 alone.

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Thousands of capable cadres, with extensive experience in production, who were formerly unable to qualify for advanced schools, have been directed to take evening and correspondence courses of technical and economic study.

MILITARY

NEW ALERT POLICE POLITICAL CHIEF -- Berlin, Der Kampfzruf, 18 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

By order of the Minister of the Interior, People's Police Oberst Uhlmann has assumed the position of Deputy Commander of the Alert Police for Political Work and Chief of its Political Administration. People's Police Oberstleutnant Freier will be assigned to another important post in the armed organs of the Ministry of the Interior.

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